

Wm. L. Morton

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

A N D

PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1797.

(Four Dollars Per Annum.)

From the PITTSBURG GAZETTE.
Mr. Scull,

By publishing in your useful paper the letter from the secretary of state to the Spanish Minister, the people of the western country will see what miserable pretences are set up by the officers of the Spanish government against the honest execution of their treaty with the United States, and on the other hand they will be pleased with the candid, manly conduct of Col. Pickering through the whole of this momentous business. The Spanish minister imitating the conduct of Ader, has published his list of grievances and complaints, but fortunately for himself and his nation they appear to be destitute of foundation, or even plausibility, mere captious cavils for the purpose of delay.

How long are the Spaniards thus to trifle with us! Do they not know that more than half a million of Americans live on the western waters, whose dearest interests demand a fulfilment of this treaty, and who, if called upon by our government, would instantly open the navigation of the Mississippi by force.—Let the western people read and judge for themselves.—They will then have no hesitation as to the justice of their claims, the bad faith of the Spanish governors and ministers, or an honorable vindication of the rights of the western country in any way authorized by our national councils.

AN OLD SETTLER.

Letter from Mr. Pickering, Secretary of State, to the Chevalier De Yrujo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, to the United States of America.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, August 8, 1797.

Sir,

I duly received your letter of the 11th of the last month, to which my other engagements have till this time prevented an answer.

My additional report to the President of the United States, on the 3d of July, in relation to Spanish affairs, has offended you, and is mentioned as the cause of your writing to me on the 11th. If, sir, I were now to make the just remarks and recriminations which your letter obviously suggests, I am afraid you would be still more offended. I am not sure indeed, that I can possibly frame an answer that will escape your displeasure; but I shall endeavour that it be expressed not in a style indecorous, unusual, and unbecoming a diplomatic correspondence, while it contains a fair exposition of facts and arguments, in opposition to errors and actual misrepresentations.

In respect to your suspicions of an expedition preparing on the lakes by the British, for an attack upon Upper Louisiana, I have said that you never mentioned a single fact or reason on which your suspicions were founded. In contradiction to this assertion, you say that "In our conference on the 27th of February, you gave me information that a corps of 350 men had been raised at Montreal, and marched towards the lakes, where, after the evacuation of the American posts, there was no offensive object for them."—That you knew that the British agents had treated with some of the Indian nations in that country, concerning the intended expedition; and that you added, that you had received those advices from a person who might be depended on, who had seen these new levies passing through Johnstown on their way to the westward." To this, sir, I answer, that I have not the slightest recollection that you mentioned either of these circumstances;—that the secretary of war happened to come into my office while we were conversing, at which you expressed

your satisfaction, and repeated your suspicions,—and he says you then mentioned no fact or reason as the ground thereof; and that when I mentioned the subject to the President, certainly within ten or twelve days after this conference, I perfectly remember making to him this remark.—That in your letter of March 2d, you said you had three days before declared to me the just reasons you had for suspecting that the English were preparing the expedition in question; whereas you had offered me no reason at all. Hence I am obliged to conclude that you might have held such a conversation with some other person, and by mistake have applied it to me.—The English raising 350 men—marching them through Johnstown—and tampering with the Indians to promote the expedition—were circumstances which appeared perfectly new to me when I received your letter of the 11th inst. I remember also, that the conference ended by your saying you would write to me on the subject; which evidently implied that your written representation was to be the basis of any act of mine, or of the government. In that letter, sir, if you possessed any grounds for your suspicions, you ought to have stated them. For, contrary to the opinion you have now expressed, I have no hesitation in saying that the government of the United States was not bound to take notice of the vague and unsupported suspicions of any minister; at least not to incur expense, by its military arrangements, to prevent an imaginary expedition, such as was the object of yours. When you made a formal statement of your suspicions, but without any fact to show that they were founded; when the government of the United States possessed no other information, nor the knowledge of any circumstances indicative of the expedition; and when in itself it appeared destitute of even the shadow of probability; it was an act of complaisance to assure you that it "would be anxious to maintain the rights of their neutral situation, and on all occasions adopt and pursue those measures which should appear proper and expedient for that end." What these measures should be, and when to be taken, the government itself would judge.

It was an act of still greater complaisance, when on the 21st of April you renewed the declaration of your suspicions, but still without assigning any reasons, for the government to relive on, and to communicate to you, what you are pleased to allow to be a "determinate disposition on this point."

In the next sentence (as in many others) you misrepresent my expressions and misunderstand my meaning. I do not say, that "from your not having given me detailed information respecting the expedition, and from the answer which I received from the British minister on the 19th of June, I believed the expedition to be groundless." But after remarking that you never mentioned a single fact or reason to support your suspicions—I say, "From all the existing circumstances I ever believed the suspicion to be groundless." If proofs had existed, you would have produced them; for although intrigues and conspiracies for the purpose of a military expedition may long be concealed; yet the preparations for an expedition (and such you suggested were making) must be visible to many; especially "on the lakes," here every movement for such a design would be unusual, and therefore attract the more attention; and satisfactory proofs of such preparations would have been attainable; but you produced none.

Another material circumstance I must notice.—That troops of the United States were stationed at Niagara, on the Miami, at Detroit and Michilimackinack; and consequently in situations well calculated to protect our territory, as well as to discover and get information of, any warlike preparations for

considerable as such an expedition would require; and the officers commanding on those stations could not have failed to communicate such discoveries or information to the department of war; yet no such communications were made.

But it was also well known that they had not on the lakes a force adequate to the enterprise in question. I considered also the great difficulties that would attend the transportation of troops, equipage, provisions, cannon, and stores, by either of the routes suggested—if either could have been taken without violating the territory of the United States.

These were circumstances abundantly sufficient to discredit *naked suspicion*; and the declaration of Mr. Liffon, in the note of the 19th of June, was mentioned only as confirming the justness of the opinion which I had at first formed in March, and which I continued to entertain of your suspicions. I might add, that at that early period, Mr. Liffon assured me that he had no knowledge of such an expedition; and his enquiries of the governor-general of Canada and the British secretary of state, have enabled him positively to assert, in the above note, that no such expedition was ever intended. And this fact repels your suggestions that I had been "remiss" in not doing for two months what, on my own principles, was proper to have been done. But you think I ought not to have communicated your suspicions of this expedition to the British minister, although "his motions were to be watched." You think on the contrary that the President should have given suitable orders to Genl. Wilkinson, or to the commanding officer of the military force on those frontiers; but have kept a perfect silence towards the British—have let them complete their preparations (if any had been making) and collect their army on the lakes—have let them move forward, until they had entered upon the territory of the United States; and seeing the President could not know before hand, whether they would prosecute their march by "Fox river and Ouseconson, or the Illinois," we may suppose your ideas of the "suitable orders" to the military to be—that at a great expense the troops of the United States should be drawn into that country and divided into corps, to be posted on those rivers, to have fought the British army, and thus have defeated their enterprise. Sir, this is not the only instance in which, after having desired the American government to do some act interesting to your own, you have then presumed to dictate how it should be done.

"But (you say) you never could have imagined that I would have given to the British minister a piece of advice, which might enable him to alter his plan, by letting him know that the former one was discovered." And what, sir, was the plan of the British to defeat which you desired the American government to interfere? Why, according to your suspicions, it was to march an army through the territory of the United States against Upper Louisiana. If then the communication of your suspicions to Mr. Liffon would induce him "to alter his plan"—it would by a word or a letter, instead of an army, defeat the expedition; for it was not possible it should go forward except thro' the territory of the United States; and consequently the communication, instead of disappointing, would have perfectly accomplished what you requested.

In your 5th paragraph you are pleased to mention what you consider as another omission of duty. That although on the 2d of March you wrote your suspicions, and three days before you mentioned them verbally, yet on the 9th, I had not laid the matter before the President. I will take the trouble to show with how little reason you have made this remark. The 2d of March was

the day next preceeding the dissolution of Congress; and at the close of a session the President is overwhelmed with business that cannot be postponed. On the 3d the then President's term of office expired. On the 4th the inauguration of the succeeding President was celebrated. The 5th of March was Sunday. The five following days were not unoccupied; and on the 11th of March the answer to your letter of the 2d was given. And although you attach so much importance to your suspicions, the details I have given prove that they were then destitute of probability—that they were in fact unfounded; and consequently of no importance; that as such I then justly considered them; and therefore needed no "very powerful" motive to remain silent five days.

I cannot but regret that my reasoning is so often not understood. When reciting my inquiry whether the posts occupied by the troops of Spain within the territory of the United States had been evacuated; and your answer, that not having for some months heard from the Baron Carondelet, you "were deprived of any information touching the steps taken for the execution of the treaty"—I put these last words between inverted commas, not as you say, "in order to draw attention"—but because they were an exact quotation from the translation of your letter. And when I added, in my report, "nevertheless he (the minister of his Catholic majesty) had previously informed the Baron de Carondelet of his suspicions of a projected expedition from Canada;" it was not to prove either that the Baron had received your letters, or that you had received his: but as that very information was assigned as a reason for still retaining and reinforcing the posts, the obvious conclusion was that you wrote and transmitted to him the information with that view: and hence, that instead of disclaiming all knowledge on the subject, candour should have induced you to answer me, that although you had not received any late letters from the Baron, and therefore you could not say what steps had actually been taken for the evacuation of the posts, yet that on account of the suspected expedition from the lakes, of which you had informed the Baron, you presumed (or you advised, and probably you did advise) that he would still hold possession of them "to cover Louisiana." This "logic," sir, I hope is intelligible; and at any rate not "extremely false."

I cannot omit noticing your observations on the 5th paragraph of my report. If, as you were obliging enough to promise, you had favored me with copies of the Baron de Carondelet's two letters (of which you undertook to give me an oral but literal translation) instead of their "substance," I might have been more correct in reciting his assertion.—That Mr. Ellicott had not given him notice of his rival at the Natchez—a the commissioner of the United States for running the boundary line. Whether this was a complaint, or an "observation," as you choose to call it, every reader of your letter will see to be of no consequence. But whether the assertion was founded or unfounded, was material; seeing, in the same letter, Mr. Ellicott is charged with having "carried his zeal so far as to attempt to get possession of the Natchez by surprise;" and an assertion follows, that "Governor Cayuso says he has in his power documents which prove evidently the intention of this attempt."—This accusation against Mr. Ellicott I considered as injurious, not to him only but the government; for which in the character of commissioner he was appointed to act. If other circumstances induced me to doubt its correctness, the other complaint or "observation," which I knew to be unfounded, could not but increase my

doubts. It was important, therefore, and my duty, to present them together to the President's notice. I have not "entirely mistaken" this matter. In my report to the President, I did not undertake to recite what you "mentioned," but what you translated from the Baron de Carondelet's letters: you repeated the charge in question; and it was not till then I handed you the copies of the Baron's and Mr. Ellicott's correspondence showing the repugnance of fact to assertion; and it was then that you blushed; as I had before been astonished. And your remark, afterwards, was what I have stated in my report, "That you supposed the Baron did not consider Mr. Ellicott's letter as official." You then made no distinction between a complaint and an "observation," nor used the phrase "in the rigour," nor any other qualifying words; except those which are stated in my report.

Besides, the Baron had no right to expect any other evidence of Mr. Ellicott's appointment than his letter, until they should meet for the purpose of commencing the business of their appointments; when of course they would mutually exhibit their commissions. And from the Baron's answer of the 1st of March, it is plain that he expected no other notice: for he therein recognizes Mr. Ellicott as the commissioner of the United States.

In the last sentence of your paragraph on this subject you say, "That when after a mixed and desultory conversation upon various subjects, you had collected and methodized your ideas, and committed them to writing, my answer and observations ought to have been confined to the written communication."—This observation, sir, is inaccurate.

It may, however, be applied to a former part of your letter. You say that in our conference on the 27th of February, you mentioned to me the raising of 350 men at Montreal—that your informant saw them pass through Johnstown—and that you knew the British agents had treated with some of the Indian nations concerning an expedition preparing on the lakes. But in your letter of the 2d of March, in which you were "to collect and methodize your ideas" on the subject of your suspicions, you do not introduce one of those suspicions: of course, on your own principles, I ought, if they ever had been mentioned, to have considered them as nullities.

In the 8th paragraph of your letter, you observe that my proof obtained from Mr. Ellicott's messengers, that he did not attempt to get possession of the Natchez fort by surprise, is merely negative. I offered it only as such. But the negative testimony of two men of good characters against a fact which they were likely to be acquainted with, if it existed, and whose existence other circumstances rendered improbable, and the assertion of which is mingled with assertions, by the same person, of other facts, of which some, or even one, is known to be unfounded, merits consideration. There is, however, further evidence applicable to this case. In the letter dated at the Natchez the 6th of May, from Lieutenant Pope to Governor Gayoso, you will see that the Governor had made the like accusation against the Lieutenant. "A gentleman had informed him (the Governor) that the Lieutenant intended to attack the garrison at that place." Lieutenant Pope, justly hurt by the groundless assertion, desires the informant may be named, and required to acquit himself of his assertion, or be punished as a false accuser. The Governor answers the next day,—speaks of the information as communicated to Lieutenant Pope in familiar conversation; and adds, that the informant was to be despised. Yet, from the pointed manner in which Lieutenant Pope made the demand, it is evident that the information was presented to him as a serious accusation. After this detail, will it not be conjectured, that the Governor's "documents" respecting Mr. Ellicott's "attempt" are of a piece with his "familiar conversation" with Lieut. Pope concerning his "intended attack?"

In the 9th paragraph of your letter, you say that "after having discussed the history of these transactions, with all the force and accuracy which result from these observations, I assure, with a very ill grounded confidence, that upon a view of the whole it appears, that his majesty's governors on the Mississippi have on various pretences, postponed the running of the boundary line and the evacuation of the posts." I must here also complain of misrepresentation. I did not in my report draw my conclusions from

the history of these transactions—that is, of the transactions which you have previously mentioned in your letter, and which I have already noticed in this answer: but "Upon a view of the whole correspondence then and before submitted to the President." This correspondence I will now examine, to see whether the causes assigned by the Spanish governors, for postponing the running of the boundary line and evacuating the posts, merit the name of reasons, or of pretences.

Governor Gayoso being informed of Mr. Ellicott's descending the Mississippi, wrote to him on the 27th of February, desiring him to leave his escort at Bayon Pierre, 60 miles above the Natchez. Yet the treaty prescribed a military escort on each side to attend the commissioners in running the boundary line; and the Natchez as the place of their first meeting. The chief reason offered for this request was, that if the troops of the two nations were brought together, "misunderstandings," might arise between them. Yet the treaty required their coming together to attend the commissioners when they were jointly running the boundary line. And the only reason the governor assigned for not evacuating the posts, was "The want of vessels," but which he expected would soon arrive.

[To be continued.]

OFFICIAL.

A detail of the proofs necessary to be exhibited before the board of commissioners appointed under the 7th article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, to adjust the claims of the citizens of the United States on account of all gals captures and condemnations of their vessels or other property.

In all cases the proofs, that is, copies of the proceedings in the vice-admiralty courts, or at least so much as is considered necessary before the lords commissioners, should be brought forward and accompany the claim preferred to the board.

It is advisable, that in all cases the affidavits of the party, his clerks, and others knowing the transaction, also copies and extracts of entries in the books of the party, made at the time of and relative to the transaction, the truth of which should be sworn to by his clerks, should be furnished to show, that the voyage and property were as the ship's papers declare them to be.

In many cases the party may hold letters and documents from the shippers and others, written at the time of and concerning the voyage, vessel and cargo, or either, which may be in question, and which letters, &c. may serve to confirm or elucidate other evidence. Such should be sent, accompanied by the testimony of the party and his clerks, that they are true, or if from any cause it may be inexpedient to send the originals, let the attestation be to the truth of the copy, and that the original contains nothing more as to that particular voyage or to property. It will also be well to state the reason why the original is not sent.

The foregoing will be highly useful in all cases, even in those where there was no act done by the master or others to impair or lessen the force and weight of papers found on board at the time of capture, and where the papers were complete and genuine, and the transaction on the face of it perfectly fair.

In all cases where the ship's papers are incomplete where the transaction was in any degree suspicious from the want of papers ordinarily used and found on board vessels, or from any act of the master or others in destroying or concealing papers, or attempting to secrete property of the enemy, such extracts, correspondence, or affidavits, as are mentioned, will be indispensable, to show clearly and fully to whom the property belonged, and to remove all suspicions and doubts as to the truth and fairness of the transaction.

There are several classes of cases in which a charge may be brought forward of wilful omission and neglect, and which charge it will be necessary to remove.

It should be understood in the United States that in some cases the party captured neglected to make a claim for his property in the vice admiralty court; that in some, after having made such claim there, he abandoned it; that in some, after having prosecuted in the vice admiralty, he failed to claim an appeal there, or give security for prosecuting his appeal; in some, the party neglected to claim or enter his appeal in the courts of appeal in the time limited by law, which time, in case where there was a claim filed in the vice admiralty court, is limited to nine months from the date of the sentence of the vice admiralty, and in case where there was no claim in the vice admiralty, the time is limited to one year from the date of the sentence. The case was at the request of Mr. Joy, a prolongation of the ordinary time for claiming appeals by special order of his Britannic majesty. There are others where the party, after having made his appeal, neglected to take out the usual process, or to serve the same on the captors, and others, where the party did not bring forward copies of the proceedings in the courts of vice admiralty.

Testimony should be furnished satisfactorily accounting for the neglect or abandonment in the particular case, where it has happened, and such as will remove the presumption of "wilful omission and neglect," where there has been an omission to claim in the vice admiralty, or an abandonment of the claim after being duly preferred, or a neglect to claim an appeal in a due season of law, or within the time allowed under the particular order of his Britannic majesty, or to prosecute such appeal by not taking out and serving the usual process on the

captors, or by not bringing forward copies of the proceedings in the courts of vice admiralty.

In cases where money has been expended in prosecuting for the property in the vice admiralty courts in the West-Indies or elsewhere, it is necessary that evidence should be furnished, showing the amount expended and that it was of necessity. The affidavit of the person paying or receiving the money, or of those who were present at the payment, or knew of its being paid, would be satisfactory. In cases where the vessel has been hypothecated or property sold to provide the security demanded for prosecuting appeals from the admiralty courts, evidence should be furnished to prove that such hypothecation or sale was necessary, the amount sold, and the loss and damage which accrued to the party from such sale or hypothecation. Evidence of the price at which the property was sold, and that at which it would have sold at the place of destination, when the vessel would probably have arrived, had she not been flopped, which show the loss sustained by the sale.

In cases of demurrage, the loss may be proved by showing what the vessel, or such a vessel could have earned during the detention. This may be by the testimony of those who hired or let the vessels at that time, by the expenses incurred in victualling the crew, by the hazard of the vessel from the nature and waters of the harbour or ports where she was detained.

In cases where a claim is preferred to the board for compensation, for a loss sustained by capture, and condemnation, the value and property at the place of destination at the probable time of its arrival had it not been prevented by capture, may be proved by the affidavits of auctioneers, brokers and others, disinterested either in the particular case, or in any cases under the commission; prices current published at such times and places, will afford very satisfactory evidence as to value. Evidence should be obtained from all the considerable sea ports in the United States of the premiums paid for the insurance from the various foreign ports, especially in the West-Indies, to the United States, and from the United States to the West-Indies, or other foreign ports; and where the party has insured his property, he should prove the rate of premium at which he insured it.

Department of State, Sept. 7, 1797.

BOSTON, October 9.

AUTHENTIC.

Copy of a letter from an American Agent for British Spoils.

London, 10th August, 1797.

You must not be surprized at my not writing to you on the business of your schooner Sally, captain Runey: we have been for months past in daily expectation that all the Martinique captures would be tried, but as yet they have not come out. I doubt whether an acceptable sentence could be obtained from either of the courts here. Next summer the Commissioners will take up all the cases that come within the Treaty: I hope you may then obtain relief, but there is no reason to expect it sooner, or from any other quarter.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL CABOT.

Mr. John Brazier.

PITTSBURG, October 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit, to his friend in this place, dated 6th September, 1797.

A number of emissaries, chiefly Frenchmen, have been among the Indians this summer, endeavouring to persuade them to join the Spaniards and go to war again with the United States. Some of the young Indians like their talks very well, but the old men seem in general well disposed to remain in peace. I hope this disposition will continue as the officers here are extremely vigilant in detecting and punishing those who attempt to disturb the tranquility of the country.—The spies not only address the Indians but have been persuading the French inhabitants round this place that they are ill-treated by the Americans. We have drummed two or three of them out of town—I hope the military will hang the next rascal caught at this vile employment."

PETERSBURG, October 24.

On the 14th instant, M. de la Fayette, the Son, passed through Georgetown, on his way to New York, where he proposes embarking for Europe, with the delightful prospect of soon meeting the embraces of his illustrious father, and the amiable family from whom he has been so long separated.

* WANTED—one or two APPRENTICES to the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Enquire of the PRINTER hereof.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly for a division of the county of Mecklenburg, by a line to be run from Perry's Ford on Mecklenburg river to Taylor's Ferry on Roanoke, and thence due South to the line between Virginia and North Carolina.

October 1, 1797.

Lailson's Circus.

Near the former CIRCUS, PETERSBURG.

The Performances on this Evening, October 24, will commence with

Masterly Feats of Horsemanship,

by Mess. Herman, Lailson, and Clown Mr. Sally. Feats on one Horse, by Mr. Herman, in mounting and dismounting, his Horse in full speed, &c.

Mr. Lailson will exhibit several Curious Feats, never attempted by any but himself.

Comic Tricks and Feats, in the character of a Clown—by Mr. Sally.

The CLOWN DECEIVED, or the DUEL on HORSEBACK.

STILL VAULTING,

By Mr. Lailson, in which he will exhibit various modes of mounting and dismounting a Horse—Clown to the exhibition Mr. Sally.

VAULTING,

By Messrs. Lailson and Sally, together on one Horse, the Horse in full gallop.

Mr. Lailson will perform the Trick of the BOTTLE, GLASS and HOOPS.

Mr. Lailson will perform several curious and astonishing Exercises, which he will not undertake to enumerate, in order to surprise the Spectators; his only aim being to please, and nothing shall be neglected to render the Evening's Entertainment worthy the attention of the

Amateur of

The NEW ART.

The whole to conclude with the Comic Scene of The TAYLOR's riding to BRENTFORD.

Days of performance this week—Every Day.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. Humphrey Richards's, and at the Ticket-Office at the Circus—Box 6s.—Pitt 4s. 6d.—No money to be received at the Door.

The Doors will be opened at Three, and the Performance to begin at Four o'clock.

To be Rented,

THE Lot now occupied by

Mr. Joel Sturdivant, in Blandford—possession may be had the first of January next. For terms apply to William Parsons, or the subscriber.

S. RUSSELL.

October 24, 1797.

THOSE Persons who have

TICKETS in the Petersburg Bridge Lottery to dispose of, are requested to return those unsold to the subscriber, by the first of November.

ROBERT MOORE.

Petersburg, Oct. 23, 1797.

Will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 27th of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,

THE Land and Plantation

whereon the subscriber now lives, containing by an old survey 541 acres, on which is a valuable Mill Seat, one half of which will be sold with the Land. This Land is excellent for farming, and in good order to work eight or ten hands to advantage, and has an excellent young Peach Orchard of upwards 800 trees just beginning to bear, with a variety of other fruit trees, a good Dwelling-house with four rooms and a passage below and two rooms above, with necessary out-houses. There is thirty bushels of good white seed wheat sowed, and there will be about fifty more sown before the day of sale, and got in, in good order. There will also be for sale, between three and four hundred barrels of Indian Corn, with a quantity of excellent Fodder, ten or twelve likely Negroes, six valuable Horses, and some Household Furniture.

The terms of the sale will be as follows—two hundred pounds, part of the purchase of the Land, must be paid on a deed being made for it—the balance, one half the first day of May 1799, the other half the first day of May 1800. The Negroes and Corn, one half cash, the other half on the first day of May 1799. The Horses on a credit until the first day of May 1799—and for the other property the terms will be made known at the day of sale.

Bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required, and possession of the Land will be given on the 21st day of December next.

RICHARD JONES, s. b.

Nottoway, October 23, 1797.

October 23, 1797.

WHEREAS I gave Mr. Wil-

liam C. Boswell, of Mecklenburg county, seven Bonds of two hundred pounds each, for the purchase of 201½ acres of Land, lying and being in the county of Mecklenburg, and he has been promising me for some time to make me a right and has not done it—I have paid off two of the above Bonds, and there is five now remaining, which I do not mean to discharge until he complies with the bargain—all persons are therefore forewarned from trading for or in any manner being concerned with said Bonds—and likewise from purchasing any part of the said Land, as I have possession of a part, and my intention is, if he does not make me a right to the same agreeable to contract, to bring suit—I have not the least doubt but I shall discharge the other Bonds provided I get a right to the Land, and I am determined not to pay them unless I do.

JAMES BATTE.

To be SOLD,
A VALUABLE Plantation in Greenville county, 4 miles from Hick's Ford. There is on this place a dwelling-house with four rooms and a passage on a floor, and with a very little expense the house may be put into as good order as when new—there are also other convenient houses newly built and in good condition; the Plantation contains about 1200 acres, two or three hundred of which are low grounds, and the high land is extremely good; but little of the land has been cleared, and it affords one of the best ranges for hogs and other stock in that part of the country—there are on this plantation about 22 very likely negroes, consisting of young men, young women, and small boys and girls, out of the 22 there are 13 or 14 workers in the crop, and many of the smaller negroes well grown—there are not more than two advanced in age, and therefore very serviceable—These negroes I will also sell either with or without the land, as also the crop and stocks on the plantation; if the negroes are sold separately from the land, I would prefer selling them all to one person, or to three or four neighbours who would keep them in the same neighbourhood. A great bargain may be had in this property, if taken altogether, for ready money. It may however be sold on credit, and possession may immediately be had—Mr. Alexander Madill, at Hick's Ford, will show the property to any person desirous of inspecting it, and will treat for and conclude the sale, with the purchaser—or any person inclined to purchase may apply to me at King'smill in James City county.
HENRY TAZEWELL.
October 21, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber a small BAY MARE, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a star in her forehead, and a snip on her nose, supposed to be three or four years old. Polled and appraised to \$12.
NATHANIEL RIVE.
Greenville, Oct. 19, 1797. (3p)

NOTICE.
WHEREAS there remains in my hands that part of the estate of Jesse Hobbs, dec. which would have descended to his daughter Elizabeth Tomlinson, (had she lived).—I hereby request all those who have any claim to that part of the estate of the said Jesse Hobbs, dec. to come forward by the 25th day of December next, in order to establish their claim; if they do not, I shall pay it to the other legatees of the said Jesse Hobbs, dec. as I will to close the business.—I shall plead this in bar against them, if they do not come forward by the time above mentioned.
SAMUEL LEE, administrator of Jesse Hobbs, dec.
October 17, 1797. (6)

LAND FOR SALE.
I WILL sell a valuable Tract of LAND situated in the county of Chatham, on Old Town creek, and within two miles of the Town of Petersburg, containing 331 acres by late survey.—There is on this tract about 30 acres of open ground, the balance is wood land, and abounds with pine, oak, and a timber of an excellent quality.—The soil is well adapted to the culture of grain of almost every kind, and its proximity to town ought to render it an object to those inclined to purchase.—Immediate possession will be given, and the payment made easy to the purchaser if proper security be given. The premises will be shown by Mr. William Rowlett near thereto, and the terms made known on application to the subscriber in Norfolk.
JAMES ROBERTSON, jun.
October 20, 1797. (11)

To be Rented, Leased, or Sold,
And entered upon immediately.
THE Plantation in the county of Mecklenburg, known by the name of **OLD STORE**—about 2 1/2 miles from Barry's bridge, on Meherrin river, and on the main road leading to several of the ferries on Roan-Oak.—The Tract consists of 230 acres, about 60 of which are cut down, and has given as desirable proof of its fertility as any high lands in the neighbourhood, and more than common, in all kinds of fruit trees as far as trial has been made.—The dwelling-house consists of 36 feet in front, commodiously divided in two rooms, and a passage on the first floor, with a fire place to each room—two rooms and a lobby on the second floor, with a fire place to one of the rooms, all finished in an elegant manner, and fit for the reception of a genteel family—the store and counting room (with a fire place) consist of 28 feet in front, with a shed adjoining of the same length, all in full fix for the purpose of Merchandizing, with a pleasing prospect of success, having commanded an extensive trade, since before the commencement of the war; other convenient out houses, with a good garden, are all in tolerable repair. Any person desirous to be accommodated, may find suitable information by applying to Mr. Andrew Barry, or to the subscriber, on or near the premises.
NEVIN STEWART.
October 23, 1797. (8*)

FOR SALE.
THE Lot and Tenements in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Rippiton, opposite to Mr. Gay's Tavern, in Blanford.—The possession can be delivered on the 12th November next. Any person disposed to purchase, will view the premises for satisfactory information. For terms, apply to the subscriber.
JOHN JAMES THWEATT.
Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1797. (11)

The Petersburg Theatre
WILL open on Wednesday the 25th instant—there will be a PLAY and FARCE every Evening during the RACES.
October 19, 1797.

TO BE RENTED.
THE two large Lumber Houses, on Third Street, near the Vendue Office. Possession may be had in a few days. Enquire of the Printer.
October 19, 1797.

Union Reconciliation.
ON Sabbath, the 5th day of November, 1797, there will be a Union Convocation held in Petersburg.—There is to be a manuscript read concerning the Millennium Union, and a sermon preached the same day, divine service is to begin at 10 o'clock precisely.
The Union Minister believes that if all human inventions were laid aside, that it would be impossible that any more than one party could exist in the Christian church. He lovingly and kindly invites all the Lord's Members to come and hear him.
M. JENKINS.
October 19, 1797. (3)

Swift creek Mills.
THE subscriber will contract with any persons disposed to have their Wheat manufactured—and will grind at so much per bushel—or will return a fixed quantity of Flour for a proportion of Wheat. The Wheat will be received, and the Flour delivered, either at Petersburg or at the Mill, as may be agreed on. Any contract for grinding made with Mr. John Rowlett, at the Mill, will be equally attended to as with
JOHN LE MESSURIER.
Petersburg, October 17, 1797. (11)

Petersburg, October 18, 1797.
THE subscriber has for sale, about 30 fine STOCK SHEEP, mostly Ewes. They are young, in good order, and would suit a plantation. They may be seen at my house in Old Street, a few doors above Durrell's Tavern.
if
REDMOND CODY.

Mecklenburg county, Aug. Quarter court, 1797.
John Stephens, John Carter, and Polly his wife, Plaintiffs.
Against
Joshua Stephens, Debby Stephens, Joseph Stephens, and Hailey Stephens, infants, under the age of twenty one years, by Debby Stephens their guardian, and the said Debby Stephens, widow of Thomas Stephens, dec. Dits. J.
BY consent of the parties by their counsel and guardian respectively, this cause came on to be heard on the bill and answer. On consideration whereof, It is decreed and ordered, that William Davis, John Davis, jun. William Hendrick, and Christopher H. Sklar, or any three of them do, after advertising the same three weeks in the Petersburg newspaper, sell the two hundred acres of land in the bill mentioned, at twelve months credit, taking bond or bonds with good security, payable to themselves, and that they do divide the same by assignment, among the parties, viz. to the plaintiffs John Stephens and Polly Carter; the defendants Joshua, Debby, Joseph and Hailey, (infants) and the defendant Debby, widow of the said deceased, each one seventh part thereof; and make report to the Court in order to a final decree.
Copy,
W. BASKERVILLE, c. c.
(6n)

Jacob Harrison,
Respectfully informs the public, that he has just received, and now opening, at his **WHOLESALE STORE**, lower end of **BOLLINGERBROOK STREET**, and opposite to Captain Parker's,
An extensive assortment of FALL GOODS,
Consisting of Superfine, Fine, Middle and Coarse BROAD CLOTHS; FOREST CLOTHS; HALF THICKS; Dutch and Rose BLANKETS; Kendall COTTONS, THICKSETS, VELVET, VELVETTES, Ramble SHALLOONS, Faint Silk and Cotton HOSE, Fancy Cotton ditto, Gilt, Plated and Metal BUTTONS. China and Satin RIBBONS, Worsted Breeches Pieces, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A large assortment of WEBBING.
Which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or Produce.
Petersburg, October 11, 1797.

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber is desirous to sell Fourteen Hundred acres of LAND, lying in the county of Granville, and State of North Carolina, on the head of Grassy creek. On this tract there is a considerable quantity of good Tobacco Land still in woods, and the cleared part is valuable for Corn and Wheat. There is a very good Orchard on the premises. A farther description is unnecessary, as a purchaser would naturally chuse to view the Land himself.
WILLIAM MUNFORD.
Mecklenburg, October 5, 1797. (11)

An assortment of
G O O D S,
On board the DANISH SHIP CHRISTIANSHAVEN, P. CORRAN, Master, from HAMBURG, and daily expected up the river—will be sold on moderate terms as soon as they arrive.
Among which are,
Cogniac BRANDY, London Proof.
Holland's GIN.
70 Tons Swedish BAK IRON.
German STEEL.
Brown ROLLS.
Dutch BLANKETS.
Woolen STOCKINGS.
NAILS.
Frying PANS.
SCYTHES—and sundry other articles.
Petersburg, October 11, 1797.

Newmarket Fall RACES,
COMMENCE the last Tuesday in October next, being the 31st, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, the 1st and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepstake of 100 Guineas, or more.
1st day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purse 100 dollars.
2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for size, purse 100 dollars.
3d day, Sweepstake for three year old Colts, carrying 86 lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, subscription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the subscriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceding the races. The above subscription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horse will be entered—the Riders to be dressed as usual—100 Guineas are already subscribed to the Sweepstake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1st and 2d days.
JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.
August 4, 1797.
The SADDLE RACES continue to be run the last Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over.
J. B.

For the 3 year old Sweepstake,
the following are named—
Mr. Ruffin's Quickstep } By SHARK.
Mr. Bromley's Pizarro }
Mr. Goode's Equality }
Mr. Love's Vice President } By PRESIDENT.
Another Sweepstake is proposed, of 25 guineas each, weight for age, 3 mile heats. The Horses to be named on the first day of the Races, and to run on the 3d or 4th day, as the subscribers may agree.
JAMES BROMLEY.
New-Market, October 11, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from me in January last, a NEGRO MAN named **J O E,** formerly the property of Carter Nicholas, of whom I purchased him. He is well known about Petersburg, having lived there for several years, particularly in the families of Mr. Robert Stewart and Mr. Daniel Call—his wife at this time belonging to the latter, and living, as I understand, with a Mrs. Talarino at or near Williamsburg, it is highly probable he is in that neighbourhood. Not having had him long in possession, I cannot describe his person very exactly—he is a tall man, about 25 years old, large features, bow-legged, and walks a little lame.
The above reward will be paid by me on delivery of said Negro at my house, or Ten Dollars if committed to any jail within the State.
RICHARD BATE.
WINDSOR, October 2, 1797. (6)

Prince George, October 16, 1797.
STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber near Blanford Church, in September last,
A dark Bay Horse,
about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 6 years old next spring, stood all round, a hanging mane and switch tail, both hind feet or fetlocks white, with two black spots in the white of one of them; has been gravelled in one of his fore feet, which is very perceptible; trots and gallops, and works well in a cart. Whoever will deliver the said Horse to me, or give any intelligence to that I get him, shall receive the reward of TEN DOLLARS.
WILLIAM CAIN.
Mecklenburg county, October 2, 1797.

THE Legatees of William Fox, deceased, intend to petition the General Assembly of Virginia, at their next session, to confirm the sale of a Tract of Land belonging to the deceased, made by virtue of a decree of the Court of Mecklenburg county.
eog*

WILL BE SOLD,
On Tuesday the 7th of November, at the dwelling house of the late Col. John Bott,
SUNDRY articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture—at the same time will be exposed to sale, the beautiful blood bay STALLION HORSE DAMON, a strong well built CHARLOT and HARNESS, together with other very useful and valuable property. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums over thirty shillings.—Bond and approved security will be required.
At the same time will be exposed to sale, one hundred barrels of CORN.
eog*
ANN BOTT, Adm'r.
Chesterfield county, October 11, 1797.

I. HALL, & Co.
Have just received their FALL SUPPLY of **MEDICINE,**
With an extensive assortment of **PAINTS,** and other articles—viz.
PAINTS.
WHITE Lead (dry and in oil)
Yellow Ochre, ditto
Spanish Brown, ditto
Red and Black Lead
Verdigrise (dry and in oil)
Prussian Blue
Vermillion
Drop Lake
Carmine
Patent Yellow
Umber
Spirits Turpentine
Linseed Oil.
LOGWOOD
Double Aqua Fortis
Crude Tartar
Quick Silver
Oil of Vitriol
Alum
Magnesia
Cruetibles (large and small)
Castile Soap
Castor Oil, per the doz.
Balls for cleaning leather breeches
Patent Shaving Soap
Tooth Brushes
Flesh, ditto
Key Instruments for extracting Teeth
Best Crowns Lancets
Common, ditto
Gold and Silver Leaf
Pomatum in rolls
Ditto in pots
Hair Powder (plain and perfumed)
Powder Bags and Puffs
Elastic Bottles
Sago
Tapioca
Honey in demijohns of 5 gallons each
Ditto in quart bottles
Tamarinds
Essence of Burgamot
Lemon
Lavender
Musk
White and Brown Sugar Candy
Carai Comfits
Barley Sugar
Licuorice
Pectoral Lozenges for Colds
Green Citron
Candied Orange Peel
Almonds
Olives
Raisins
Nutmegs
Mace
Cinnamon
Cloves
Smelling-Bottles, cut and plain
Breast Pipes
Nipple Glasses
Glass Mortars and Pestles
— graduated measures
— Funnels
Vials assorted (green and white)
Marble Mortars and Pistils
PATENT MEDICINES.
Hamel's Dentifrice
Ward's Essence, for the head ach
Greenough's Tincture, for the Teeth and gums
British Oil
Turlington's Balsam
Batemans Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
Freeman's ditto
Freeman's Restorative Drops
Norris's ditto
Jesuit's ditto
Essence of Peppermint
Anderson's Pills
Hooper's Female, ditto
Keyler's Pills
James's Fever Powders
Steers's Opodeldoc, &c. &c. &c.
PETERSBURG, Sept. 14, 1797. (11)

Petersburg, September 11, 1797.
THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have REMOVED their SHOP to the upper end of OLD STREET, to the Shop lately occupied by Devereux J. Manley, deceased, where they intend carrying on the
Coach-making Business
as usual, in all its various branches. They flatter themselves their past conduct has given satisfaction to their customers, who may depend on their using their best endeavors to merit a continuance of their favors.
All persons having any demands against the Firm will please make them known immediately.
if
BADGER & ATKINS.

The Co-partnership of
Sargeant & Richardson,
HAVING dissolved by the death of **NATHAN RICHARDSON**, renders an immediate settlement of their affairs absolutely necessary; those who are indebted to them, will see the necessity of making speedy payments; and such as have any demands against them, will have them settled on application.
The remaining stock of
G O O D S
On hand, consisting of 7 8 and 4 4 Irish Linens, in suitable packages well assorted and well laid in, 8 8 Sheetings, British Oznaburghs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be disposed off at the store occupied by the concern.
W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his absence to
Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.
Petersburg, October 2, 1797. (11)

SWANN & ELLIS,
Cabinet-makers,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have in their employ a professed **UPHOLSTERER**—which will enable them in future to execute all orders in that line with neatness and dispatch.
October 12, 1797.

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797.
ALL persons who have demands against the estate of David Rimney, dec. are desired to render them to the subscriber, properly authenticated—and those who are indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment—as the subscriber wishes to close his administration of the estate as soon as possible.
if
DAVID M'RONALD, Adm'r.

A Journeyman Printer may meet with employment, by applying at this Office.

At a Court continued and held
for Newbury county, at the Courthouse, on Sa-
tuesday the 5th of August 1797.
John McKee Complainant.
against
Samuel Watkins, William Wor-
ham, and Joseph Wells, Defendants.

BY consent of the parties by
their attorneys, leave is given the Defendants
Watkins and Wells, to file their answer to the
Complainant's bill which they now do, and have
denied the allegations in the said bill; and the
Defendant Watkins not having entered his appear-
ance and given security according to the Act of As-
sembly, and the rules of this Court, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the De-
fendant Watkins is not an inhabitant of this Com-
monwealth—On the motion of the Complainant by
his Counsel: It is ORDERED, that the said
Defendant do appear here on the first day of
November Court next, and answer the bill of the
Complainant, and that a copy of this order be forth-
with inserted for two months successively in some
public newspaper published in the Town of Peter-
burg, and posted at the front door of the Court-
house of this county.

A Copy—Telle,
(ccm) THOMAS W. TODD, D. C. N. C.

FOR SALE,
THE Tenement on Blandford
Hill, formerly occupied by the subscriber,
containing three Lots, on them, there are a large
and commodious dwelling house, smoke house,
tables, and carriage house, with a variety of fruit
trees, and a well of excellent water. Any person
by making application to Mr. John McKee, sen-
ior to Mr. David Robertson, may know the terms
of sale.

Should the above property be not disposed of
before the first Saturday in December next, it will
on that day be sold to the highest bidder, on the
premises.—The terms of payment will be made
known on the day of sale.

JOHN CAMERON.
(cotl)

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797.

J. MARLING,
RESPECTFULLY informs the
inhabitants of PETERSBURG and vicinity,
that he still continues his SCHOOL for the
taught of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the ele-
gant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through
all its various branches. In the education of youth,
especially the female sex, this beautiful accomplish-
ment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords
a constant source of variegated amusement and plea-
sure. He also professes to take LANDSCAPES
and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the most rea-
sonable terms. He will wait on any person at their
own house, where it is not convenient or agreeable
or them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the
country, not farther distant than thirty or forty
miles, provided a sufficient number of Scholars
could be obtained, so as to make it worthy the in-
convenience and trouble that must necessarily accom-
pany such an undertaking.—His attendance will be
one day in each week to a country School, so that
it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Petersburg, May 3, 1797. cotl

N. B. His School-House is in Bollingbrook
Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

FOR SALE,

On Thursday the 23d November next, to
the highest bidder,

FIVE hundred acres valuable
LAND, lying on both sides Jennito creek, in
Mecklenburg county, being the Land whereon I
now live—it has on it a convenient dwelling-house
and out houses, good orchards of choice fruit trees,
is well watered and timbered. The terms of pay-
ment will be made known on that day.

JAMES STANDLEY, Sen.
September 18, 1797. eob

Notice to those it may concern,
THAT the subscriber, ful-

ly empowered by the trustees of John
Bland, (dec.) of London, to collect all the debts
due to him in Virginia or Maryland, for dealings
with himself, merchant, in London, or with his
factors in America; did on the 14th day of Novem-
ber, in the year 1795, constitute and appoint John
Thwaitt, of Preston, Prince George county, his
deputy, to do in his stead all he could do in collect-
ing the said debts and grant acquittances were pro-
per, as if himself was personally present.—But as
Mrs. Mary Bland, widow of John Bland, jun. dec.
has not delivered up the books and papers, records
and vouchers of the business transacted by her late
husband, (John Bland, jun. dec.) for his father,
when demanded by his deputy Mr. Thwaitt.—This
is therefore again to forewarn and forbid all those
who are indebted to John Bland, (dec.) of London,
as aforesaid, from paying any part of the said debts
to Mrs. Bland, widow of the said John Bland, jun.
dec. or any other person or persons whomsoever,
except to the said John Thwaitt or his order, whose
receipt will be good for any part or whole of any
debt due to the said trustees for transactions with
John Bland, jun. dec. on his father's account.

DAVID BRIGGS, attorney in fact
for the trustees of John Bland, dec.
late of London.

October 7, 1797. (eog)

THE Subscriber, now residing
in BOLLINGBROOK STREET, intends to
practice PHYSIC in all its departments, both in
TOWN and COUNTRY, and will attend on Pa-
tients at all Hours.

DAVID WALKER.
(1m)

Petersburg, OR. 12, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors

of the DEEP and HAW RIVER COM-
PANY, duly constituted and appointed agreeable to an
Act of Assembly passed at Raleigh in December last,
for the purpose "of improving the navigation of
"Cape Fear River from Avery'sborough to the con-
fluence of Deep and Haw rivers, and each of the
"said rivers as far as the same can be effected;"—
and which Act empowers the President and Direc-
tors of said Company "to agree with any person or
"persons to open and improve the navigation of
"Cape Fear, Deep and Haw rivers aforesaid, by
"canals, locks or sluices, from place to place, and
"from time to time, upon such terms as they may
"think best;"—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,
that they are now ready and willing to engage with
any person or persons who will undertake the open-
ing and improvement of the navigation of the above
mentioned rivers. And as the waters in these rivers
are expected to be low for some months, during
which the situations of the different shoals or other
obstructions, can be so much better examined, it is
particularly requested, that whoever has any infor-
mation of undertaking the said work will come forward
without loss of time.—Undoubted security will be
expected for performance agreeable to contract.

Letters addressed to the President of the Company
near Pittsburgh, Chatham county, North Carolina,
will be duly attended to.

JOHN HENDERSON, President.

Pittsburgh, Chatham county,
N. C. August 30, 1797. 6w

John Ellis,

HAVING removed his Store
to BOLLINGBROOK STREET, in the
House lately occupied by JOHN WILDER, and
opposite HOLLOWAY & BIRCHETT'S, acquaints
his friends and the public, that he has and will con-
tinue to keep up a Large and Elegant Assortment of
the most fashionable

European and East-India
GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell, on the most reason-
able terms, for Cash or Produce.
Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1797. if

Charlotte Court, August 8, 1797.

George Watkins, Plaintiff
against
Pleasant Crenshaw, Abel Jackson
and Josiah Jackson, Defendants.

THE Defendant Josiah not
having entered his appearance according to
the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court,
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that
he is not an inhabitant of the State—On the motion
of the Plaintiff by his attorney: It is Ordered, that
the said Defendant Josiah do appear here on the first
Monday in November next, and answer the Plaintiff's
Bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith in-
serted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for a month
successively, and published at the front door of All
Camp Church, in the county aforesaid, on some day
immediately after divine service and at the front door
of the Courthouse of the said county.

(am.) Copy, THOMAS READ, C.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be pre-
sented to the next Session of the General As-
sembly, praying an act may be passed for the regula-
tion and establishment of the streets in the Town of
Petersburg; the completion of the Courthouse and
Jail thereon, and the enlargement of the powers of the
Common-Hall, with respect to taxation.
Petersburg, Sept. 25, 1797.

TAKEN UP,

By William Dabbs, jun. at his
Plantation on Spring Creek, in Charlotte county,
the 18th March 1797, one little R&D STEER,
crop and slit in each ear.

Also, one bright BRINDLED
STEER, with a crop and slit in each ear; their
horns sawed off at the points, with a bell and collar
on the brindled Steer.—Appraised to Ten Pounds.

Copy—Telle,
THOMAS READ, C.

October 16, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL and valuable Tract
of Military Land, about 12 or 15 miles from
Green Court-house, Kentucky, and adjoining the
main road from thence to the Cumberland settle-
ments. The terms moderate—part cash, the balance
in approved bonds, or property. Apply to the
Printer hereof.

Petersburg, Sept. 13, 1797. if

The Co-Partnership of

CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS dissolved the 10th in-
stant, by the death of George Nebeker.—
All persons indebted to the said concern, are re-
quested to discharge their accounts immediately;
and those who have claims against them, are desired
to apply for payment, to

Wm. CLARKE, Surviving Partner.
Petersburg, August 15, 1797. (if.)

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

The following Articles, viz.

A LARGE quantity of Irish
Linen, cost from 9d. to 3s. 6d. sterling; and
Cambricks from 2s. to 7s. sterling per piece, of 74
yards in small boxes, imported in the ship Neutra-
lity; which he will dispose of by the package—
also about 30 casks of Liverpool nails. The whole
will be sold low for cash, or six months credit—he
has also on hand, West-India Rum in hogshheads,
Sugar in ditto and barrels, and Coffee; which he
will sell on a credit of 60 days.

PATRICK WHITE.

Petersburg, October 2, 1797. (6w.)

N. B. The House he lives in is also offered for
sale, two pair of elegant young BAY HORSES,
well broke to harness, and four substantial WORK
HORSES, on a credit of six months. P. W.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of
the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a Negro
Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age,
five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpen-
ter, and is a lively brisk workman. His countenance
is very good—When spoken to, he converses with
ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I pur-
chased the said fellow last fall of Mr. Dabney Minor,
in whose name he has been twice advertised in the
Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway
trip (last summer) he was employed for a consid-
erable length of time, by some person near Dum-
fries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has
taken another northern route. I forswear all per-
sons from giving him employment, of any kind what-
ever; and masters of vessels, or others, from carry-
ing him out of this state. The above reward will
be given if he is taken within the confines of this
city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the
distance he may be brought, or the trouble and ex-
pense the apprehender may be at in bringing him to
this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind,
but he had more clothes than is customary for them
to possess.
Richmond, June 21, 1797. A. D.

John & William Bell,

Have just received, their
SPRING ASSORTMENT,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

L USTRINGS, China and Sat-
in Ribbons, Silk Hosiery and Gloves, Silk and
Muslin Shawls, Muslin of every description, Calli-
coes, Chinizes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and
Stoff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans,
Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Mullinetts, White
and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyson,
Hyson skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of
articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-
MILLS.

Petersburg, June 12, 1797. (ep if.)

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE,

Next door to the POST OFFICE,

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogshheads and
Barrels.

Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.

3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.

SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.

Apple BRANDY.

SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excel-
lent quality.

Black PEPPER, in Bags.

BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA

BA-I ON.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 12 & 15.

Petersburg, August 17, 1797. (ep if.)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Administra-
tor of FRANCIS HADDON, deceased, an-
xious to settle his administration, requests all persons
having claims against said Estate to bring them for-
ward, properly authenticated, on or before the first
day of January next. The Legates will also at-
tend to this notice, as they have been paid upwards
of their proportions, or otherwise fully paid.—If the
claimants do not come forward by the time men-
tioned, this notice will be plead in bar.

ALLEN HADDON, Adm'r.

Petersburg, September 21, 1797. if

The Printer hereof

having experienced great inconvenience from the
delinquency of some of his subscribers; and the ad-
vanced price upon paper and every other article used
in the line of his business, rendering it necessary
that he should repeat his application for payment—
again requests all those who are indebted to him for
more than two years Newspapers to settle their ac-
counts. It appears the accounts stand open more
from inattention from the finalities of the demands,
than incapacity in the parties to settle them. The
Printer however flatters himself that his delinquent
subscribers will pay due regard to this application,
and that they will consider, that though their accounts
are small, yet they are of consequence to him in the
support of his business.

FOR SALE,

ALL the Lands, Houses and

Lots in the Town of Petersburg, belonging
to Mr. John Tabb.—This property will be sold al-
together, or divided into parcels for the accommo-
dation of purchasers. As considerable portions of
the above mentioned property, are subject to leases
of various modifications; and as other portions are
somewhat detached from each other, it would be
difficult to apportion and adjust the whole advan-
tageously for public sale. It is therefore deemed
most advisable, to receive propositions from those
who may choose to become purchasers, deferring
the particular portions thereof, they respectively
propose to purchase; for this purpose the subscriber
will attend at Petersburg during the sitting of the
next district court, from the 18th to the 24th of the
next month; during which time if the whole of
the property should not be disposed of at private
sale, it will be laid off in as convenient parcels as
its peculiar circumstances will admit, and exposed to
public auction; of which due notice will be given.

As the object of these sales is to answer an im-
mediate pressure, it is expected that a considerable
portion of the purchase money will be paid in hand,
or upon conveying the proper titles; although some
credit will be allowed for some portion of the pur-
chase money under particular circumstances.

W. B. GILES, Agent for John
Tabb, for the purposes men-
tioned in the premises.

Petersburg, August 19, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the foregoing pro-
perty, having been unavoidably postponed, it
is now proposed to commence it, on the 26th of
October, and to continue it from day to day,
until the 30th, if the whole of the property should
not be sooner disposed of.

W. B. GILES.

Petersburg, Sept. 28, 1797.

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the Ge-
neral Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose
of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway,
and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford
Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

	Dollars.	
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000 ditto	1000
1 ditto of	500 ditto	1000
2 ditto of	100 ditto	700
12 ditto of	50 ditto	600
400 ditto of	10 ditto	4000
3 do. last draws	500 ditto	1500

426 Prizes 11800

704 Blanks

500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is 5000

Left for the purposes of the Scheme 3200

Tickets may be had at the Pol-
Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of
the Commissioners.

The Prizes will be paid so soon
as the drawing is finished, upon application to Ro-
bert Moore. Those Prizes which are not applied for
within six months after the drawing is finished, will
be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the
Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,

JAMES CAMPBELL,

ROBERT BOLLING,

ROBERT MOORE,

EDWARD JEFFERS,

JAMES CURETON,

GEORGE K. TAYLOR,

PETERSON GOODWYN,

ALEXANDER M'RAE,

Petersburg, March 18, 1797. } Commissioners

A large number of Tick-

ets of the Petersburg Bridge Lottery being
already sold, the Commissioners have very
frequent reasons to say, the drawing will
commence at the Town Courthouse on
Wednesday the 1st of November, being
the second day of the Races, and to conti-
nue drawing every day until it is finished.

Petersburg, Sept. 25, 1797.

DOGTOR PERKINS'S

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the Printing-Office, Petersburg
(If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the
benefits received and relief afforded, by the
application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations,
Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of
their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale,
on long credit, all his LANDS in PRINCE
GEORGE County, on Appomattox river, four
miles below PETERSBURG, known by the name
of ATHOL. This tract contains about 1800 acres,
lies well for farming, abounds with valuable timber,
and is equal in quality to the Lands adjoining. It
will be laid off in lots, if required.

EDMUND HARRISON.

Amelia, October 8, 1797. eob

Subscribers to the Works
of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed,
that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE,
and ready to be delivered when called for.